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486 ROYAL PICTURE 486
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Those of 400 Gold Window Shades were sold last week. Those who have not yet purchased should do so before the rush.
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It will restore total derangement of the STOMACH and BOWELS.
STRENGTH and BEAUTY to the YOUNG,
RESTORATIVE TO THE OLD,
Invaluable in cases of APOPLEXY,
INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE OF NERVES,
CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
JAUNDICE, GOUT AND FEVER.
OBTAIN A CIRCULAR, containing testimonials of PHYSICIANS of PEOPLE'S WINE, &c., from
DUNIGAN & SMITH,
1 Astor House, New York.

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Officers' Accoutrements, 1866-tf

Sunday Morning Chronicle.

VOL. V.—NO. 3.] WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1865. [FIVE CENTS.

SHERMAN.

JOHNSTON OFFERS TO SURRENDER.

SHERMAN'S TERMS DISAPPROVED.

Jeff. Davis Likely to Escape.

HIS PLUNDER ENORMOUS.

GENERAL GRANT GONE TO NORTH CAROLINA.

REITERATION OF MR. LINCOLN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Renewal of Operations Against Johnston.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22—6 P. M.
Major General E. A. Ord, New York:

Yesterday evening a bearer of despatches arrived from General Sherman. An agreement was made a suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace, had been entered into on the 18th instant by General Sherman with the rebel General Johnston, the rebel General Breckinridge being present at the conference. A Cabinet meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of General Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by General Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet. General Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and was informed that the instructions given by the late President, in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself at the Cipher Department, and at the 55 of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders.

President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from General Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that General Lee had requested an interview or conference, to make an arrangement for terms of peace. The letter of Gen. Lee was in substance but a message of Davis to the rebel Congress. General Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who, after pondering a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, who concurred, and it was decided, and signed by the Secretary of War, and telegraphed to General Grant:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

"WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865, 10 P. M.
Lieutenant General Grant:

"The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with any military or civil person, but to say for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President reserves to himself, and to which he will listen to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantage.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

The orders of General Sherman to General Stoneman, to withdraw from Salisbury and join him, will probably open the way for the escape of Davis, who will be joined with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the gold reserve of the Richmond banks, but precious accumulations. A despatch received by the Department says:

"It is stated here by respectable parties that the amount of specie taken south by Jeff. Davis and his partisans is very large, including the vast plunder of the Richmond banks, but precious accumulations. They hope, it is said, to make Mexico their headquarters, and some other southern commander, by which means they will be permitted, with their effects, including the gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to that end."

After the Cabinet meeting last night, Secretary Stanton issued the following order to direct operations against Johnston's army.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Headquarters, Army of Appomattox, until the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1865, near Danville, Virginia, in the State of North Carolina, by and between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding General Confederate Army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Army of the United States, in the State of North Carolina, both being present:

The contending armies now in the field to maintain the status pro, until active hostilities can be terminated by the exchange of notice to that effect, and reasonable time, say forty-eight hours, allowed.

The Confederate armies now in existence, to be disbanded, and conducted to their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenal, and each officer and man to execute and file a parole, agreed to in some form acts of war, and to abide the action of the United States and Federal authority. The number of arms and munitions of war to be delivered up to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington City, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and in like manner to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

3. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State governments, on their officers and legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and when conflicting State governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

4. The re-establishment of all Federal courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

5. The people and inhabitants of all those States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and the States respectively.

6. That establishment and acknowledgment of the United States will be followed by the non-disturbance of the people by the United States so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.

7. In general terms, the war to cease, a general amnesty, so far as the Executive of the United States can command, on the conditions of the disbandment of the Confederate troops, distribution of the arms, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing said armies.

Said being duly empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually pledge our faith to carry out the programme detailed as agreed upon.

We further pledge ourselves to use our influence to procure the early reception by the President of the foregoing.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON, Lieutenant General.
W. T. SHERMAN, Major General, commanding U. S. A., in N. C.

Approved, and hereunto subscribe.
GEO. W. BRECKINRIDGE, late Secretary of War.

Memorandum, or Basis of Agreement, made this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding General Confederate Army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Army of the United States, in the field, both parties being present:

The President hastened home before the murder, and Booth fled in that direction. If he escapes, it will be owing to rebel accomplices in that region. The military commander of the department will especially take measures to bring the rebel sympathizers there and accomplices in murder to a sense of their criminal conduct.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Expected Surrender of Johnston's Army.

Mourning for the President's Death.

LEE'S TRANSPORTATION.

Outrages by Paroled Rebels.

Mourning in the Army.

Information from the Army of the Potomac to the fifth instant states that an officer had arrived there from Greensboro, who reported that Johnston's army was completely demoralized, and expected every day to surrender. Sherman's reinforcements were in view, new dispositions of this army have been made.

The 6th corps are removed from guarding the railroad, and encamped on the line of the Appomattox. This places it to be taken by the 5th corps, which will move up on the north side of the river, and can more easily supervise it to send to some position as may be required.

Wednesday was observed as a day of mourning in the army. All work was suspended, in honor of the memory of the lamented President.

[From Our Correspondent.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 20, 1865.

LEE'S TRANSPORTATION.

A Rebel officer, a member of the 44th corps, brought off the ambulance and artillery of the army of Northern Virginia. The ambulance 6th corps came on to this place. Custer's brigade of cavalry, Merritt's division, is guarding the remainder of rebel transportation. Every man and every horse that left Petersburg and Richmond on Monday was counted. Wednesday was observed as a day of mourning in the army. All work was suspended, in honor of the memory of the lamented President.

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THE OBSEQUIES

THE PRESIDENT'S REMAINS IN PHILADELPHIA.

LYING IN STATE IN INDEPENDENCE HALL.

SORROW OF THE PEOPLE.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

THE CITY DRAPED IN MOURNING.

THE JOURNEY FROM BALTIMORE.

Mr. Lincoln's Remains in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 21—1 P. M.—The President's body is guarded to-day by a military procession. Preparations had been made to-day for the funeral. The streets through the centre line of organ colonnade. Grove Cottle, draughtsman of Harrisburg, has produced a list of the several flags, presented to the State leader in 1861, which were used in the decoration of the railway, accompanied by the Hon. Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Deputy Secretary, Adjutant General Russell, and the Governor's personal staff, together with a detachment of dragoons, and Major General George Cadwalader, commanding the Department, and Brigadier General Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, left this city at 9 o'clock for the immediate charge of General Cadwalader.

At the depot, where the train arrived, were the companies of Mr. W. T. B. Jenkins, of Dauphin county, and Captain Wilson, of Perry, guarding the approach and progress of the train. The train was to remain in the city about one and a half hours in the morning. The city had been draped in deep mourning. The city had been draped in deep mourning. The city had been draped in deep mour

Sunday Chronicle.

W. C. BOUDINOT, Publisher.

SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1865.

OUR NEW DRESS.

The Proprietors announce this morning the issue of a new type. We think our readers will agree with us that nothing more could be desired, although it is somewhat that a day or two will elapse before the type will show to advantage. The very large edition of our Daily, Weekly and Sunday issues enabled us to use our press at comparatively short intervals, and the founders, Messrs. Collins & M'Lenden, of Philadelphia, are entitled to praise for their skill in producing such beautiful type of clear and letter.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1865.

Stores, storekeepers, pyrotechnics, processions, meetings, "Union" badges, orations on liberty, and cats, and dentistry, and photographers of the people, and gals of people on the eve of their incarceration within, and even to their graves in the more glad times, while from almost every dwelling and public place waved the flag dyed like the plains of the angel of the Lord, in the blood of the Christian Martyrs. As I rode from Washington to Philadelphia, all speaks of one and the same. The store of the vulgar-rumored shopocrat shows beneath the stripes and surrounded them like eyes filled with tears, and red, white, and blue, and stars shrouded in the universal gloom. In Philadelphia the demonstration of the most joyful in its solemnity. I was much astonished the unusual interest was taken in this event in Washington, among the leading citizens, and exactly as in Philadelphia, because in both these cities there has been, and still is an active Secession element; but, in Philadelphia, where treasons are known, the solidarity of the people is honored and effective, and if this aberration is true, the honored dead will be received in a larger assurance than even the late thrilling evidence called out. In Baltimore it has been truncated, save by the newspaper agency, the rudeness, and hatred, and hostility who sell the ordinary accessories of life. There is a wall of envy between. Everybody seems to have lost something. "I had my house burned by Mr. Lincoln," said one of my warm democratic friends, "and now he is gone."

The poor outlawed people could not realize their loss. He seemed to be unmoved by them. They feared that, having set them free, his death would make them slaves again. But, may God be thanked, there are in this country millions, and they are not the shall of slavery, once shattered, cannot be repaired. As Bishop Simpson said of him Mr. Lincoln's unconscious corpse, on the occasion, "Though he had not lived, his mission has struck him to the ground, it would not destroy the work he has done. Some finger upon the clouds has his broken." Andrew Johnson now holds the helm, he will not faint or fall back. He has the tragedy party upon his shoulders. A few, a very few, rejoice that it is the very emotion that if they see some wrecker will be enough to assassinate the people and the press, and the pulpit into towards who applaud the crime. We have one of these, and he flings out his flag to-day by the force of treasons, and following the fate of conspirators of the past, we and the impending hate of unreflecting people, who are the victims of the wicked leaders, said he to his friend's possessions.

[illegible] the Secretary of State, [illegible] the Secretary of War, [illegible] the Secretary of the Navy, [illegible] the Secretary of the Interior, [illegible] the Postmaster General, [illegible] the Attorney General, [illegible] the Chief Justice, [illegible] the Associate Justices, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of State, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of War, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Navy, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Treasury, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Attorney General, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Postmaster General, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Chief Justice, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Associate Justices, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Secretary of State, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Secretary of War, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Secretary of the Navy, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Secretary of the Interior, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Postmaster General, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Attorney General, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Chief Justice, [illegible] the Chief Clerk of the Department of

BRIEF NOTES.

The Governmental mail steamer James T. Brady, Captain Young, arrived from City Point yesterday morning, with dispatches and passengers for this city. She left City Point at 5 o'clock P. M.

Captain Young informed us that he met the steamer Baltimore on the passage down, with Lieutenant Colonel Ingraham and staff on board.

The steamer Thomas Collyer, Captain Corbett, left for Alexandria, with sixty-one passengers for City Point, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The steamer Pocahontas, Captain Smith, arrived from Fort Monroe yesterday morning, with a number of passengers and mails, and left for Alexandria shortly afterwards.

The steamer Ariel, Captain Foster, arrived from New York on Friday, with stores, with freight consigned to Quartermaster Rucker. The steamer Ariel has been on board Major Hitchcock, of Admiral Dahlgren's staff, who was ordered despatches to Admiral Porter.

Taps will be sounded at nine o'clock, and the camp will be quiet at ten o'clock. Passes will be given to visit Washington after that hour only in cases of urgent necessity.

Commissioner Dennison, Postmaster General Randall, and Assistant Postmaster General Clark, are in Philadelphia and vicinity, on business connected with the Post Office Department.

Major Gen. Augur, commanding the Department of Washington, has issued an order directing that the Provost Marshal of the Department of Washington shall not grant passes to visit Washington after nine o'clock P. M., except in cases of urgent necessity.

Rev. Dr. Gurley, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, will preach in the morning and evening in the Fifth Street Presbyterian Church, on Fifth street, between D and E streets.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, pastor of the First Congregational Church, will preach in the morning and evening in the Assembly Building, on Fifteenth street, between G and H streets.

Rev. Dr. Pierce, pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach in the morning and evening in the Church of the Epiphany, on G street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Rev. Dr. Hall, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, will preach in the morning and evening in the Church of the Covenant, on H street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

Rev. Dr. Stockton, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, will preach in the morning and evening in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on Four-and-a-half

Sunday Chronicle.

SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1865.

A DIRGE.

Lower the starry flag!
Amid a universal sympathetic lamentation
Let it droop at half mast!
Let it droop!

Let the great bells be tolling
Slowly and solemnly their sorrowful knell,
Let their mute tongues express the sorrow of the people,
Let their great bells be tolled!

Lower the starry flag,
Let it droop, drooping sorrows, pouring
Down from the cotton clads to mourning earth!
Lower the starry flag!

Let the great bells be tolling
Slowly and solemnly their sorrowful knell,
Even with the bells in every church tolling;
Let the great bells be toll'd!

Lower the starry flag,
The starry flag honored when in death it clasping,
Encircled our martyr-saint with well wrought folds!
Lower the starry flag!

Let the great bells be tolling
His honest, manly breast has ceased its heaving,
His spotless mind (amid the trying scenes)
Let the great bells be toll'd!

Lower the starry flag,
For we shall cannot let his name in scorn of scorn,
We shall cannot let his memory be slandered,
Let the great bells be toll'd!

Lower the starry flag,
Let it droop, drooping sorrows, pouring
Down from all the hearts and homes of MILLIONS,
Let the great bells be toll'd!

Lower the starry flag,
Let it droop, drooping sorrows, pouring
Down from all the hearts and homes of MILLIONS,
Let the great bells be toll'd!

Lower the starry flag!
Let the great bells be tolling
Slowly and solemnly their sorrowful knell,
Let their mute tongues express the sorrow of the people,
Let their great bells be toll'd!

THE SUM OF ALL VILLAINY

Treason has been well fathomed now.

In the proceedings at Fortress last the hand of the assassin was exposed. The bloody knife and the assassinating pistol for democratic effect, had managed for that day to thwart a consummation of its monstrous conspiracy. The date, the time, the manner, the instruments, had been fatefully combined with the utmost possible significance, to strike terror and dismay into the people, and to destroy the very existence of the Government. The day was the anniversary of the surrender of Sumter, the very harbor of every loyal heart, and the theme of every loyal tongue. The time was the evening hour, when the President was in the midst of a loyal audience, and the manner was the suppression of an assassin's bullet, and the plunging of a dagger into the heart.

Now, we may call instinctively watch used to forward the cause of the Government, the President, and whose life came from a free feeling of his life. Then did treason strike home heroically in his death than Abraham Lincoln. Then it took the highest life in the monster-leader's life, he would win have found a counterpart in his own country, and would without a doubt, much less exposed himself to the assassin's bullet or dagger. Then it took the highest life, he would have found a counterpart in his own country, and would without a doubt, much less exposed himself to the assassin's bullet or dagger. But he was not, and he was the highest life in the land, and he was also ordained as martyr of democracy, and he was also ordained as martyr of democracy, and he was also ordained as martyr of democracy